REFORMS NEEDED IN OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

Easygoing Methods of Years Age Got Things Tangled Up-Hay Was Bothered by Red Tape-The Chief Clerks Have Assumed Many Powers Not Theirs.

In taking up the work laid down by John Hay, Elihu Root has doubtless a clearer perception than almost any other man whom President Roosevelt could have called to the office of Secretary of State not only of the present magnitude of his task but of its prospective difficulties There was a time, not so long ago, when the position might be regarded as more or less a sinecure a kind of snug harbor for an indolent or superannuated states-

man. That it was occasionally so regarded by the incumbent is a fact that finds a somewhat amusing illustration in an anecdote related by an ex-Secretary of State of a visit to the head of his old department some eight years after the former's retirement. The men had served together a long time in the Senate, and were on familiar terms. The ex-Secretary asked the actual Secretary how he liked the office.

Oh, very much indeed," was the answer. "It is a pleasant place, with not much to

There wasn't much to do, because the Secretary, though a very able man, had outlived his usefulness, and, besides, had neither the aptitude nor the inclination for his new duties. He looked upon the office as a comfortable and dignified berth, to which he was entitled by virtue of his long service in public life and his position as a party leader. There have been many able and energetic Secretaries of State and the place has sometimes been used as a convenient means of shelving Presidential aspirants or others whom it was politically desirable to get out of somebody's way.

Richard Olney and John Hay demonstrated to the country not merely the value but the necessity of special ability and force in guiding our foreign intercourse. Each in his own way set a standard that all Presidents hereafter will probably accept, and it is doubtful that there will ever again be a Secretary of State who will find the office "a pleasant place, with not much to do." Mr. Root, as Secretary of War, was oc-

casionally called upon, in the absence of Mr. Hay, to advise the President in diplomatic matters, and thus obtained a practical familiarity with the functions of the State Department. There is another task ahead of Mr. Root.

The Department of State is in much the same condition as was the War Department when Mr. Root took charge. What Mr. Root did in reforming War Department matters is an old story. The task of reforming the State Department is, in the opinion of those familiar with conditions there, fully as hard a task.

Mr. Hay's brilliant exploits as Secretary of State, these men say, were won single handed, in the face of great disadvan-tages owing to the lack of efficient assistance in the State Department and by the sheer force of his intellect and personal charm. It is more than likely that his life would have been prolonged had he not been harassed and overwrought by the necessity of working with inadequate tools and in an atmosphere thick with the dust of a generation or more of red tape. It often happened that in the midst of some highly important negotiation he would be interrupted by some triviality of Department routine which, under a proper system, it would never have been necessary to bring to his attention. Zealous and capable as many of his subordinates were, they were often powerless to spare him, for the reason that there was no other means of securing a really equitable or safe decision.

When Mr. Hay entered the State Department he found every available corner of it choked up with debris from former administrations. There is pathetic interest now in his remark that he was not free to choose even a confidential clerk or a every place was filled He might, of course, have extricated himself by drastic action, but it was not in the nature of the man to cause hardship or even inconvenience to others, and he preferred to endure rather than order a dismissal. It was not, indeed, until near the close of his career that the need of winnowing the Department and creating a more ef ficient personnel became really urgent, except as his own ease and comfort were concerned, and these he was always ready to sacrifice.

It is not uncomplimentary to Mr. Root to say that he is likely to be much less amiable toward official shortcomings than was Mr. Hay. The Department, officials say, should be so equipped as to make things easy, not hard, for its head, so that the latter may be free to devote himself to important matters of diplomacy, without burdening himself with petty details of administration, and shall always be able to find within the Department itself the professional knowledge and advice which in recent years it has often been necessary to seek outside of it.

The State Department, to give a concrete example of its condition, has suffered for years, with occasional intermissions, from an absurd pretension to authority on the part of its chief clerks. There is an atmosphere in the office itself which seems to be intoxicating. An individual previously modest and practicable is scarcely in the united States as 312. But this was not complete. From several States in the Union the Weather Bureau received no reports.

The reports received did show that of all that lightning killed only a few were struck in the open field. Most of the killed and injured, it was found, had sought shelf-in the united States as 312. But this was not complete. From several States in the Union the Weather Bureau received no reports. installed in the position before he begins to give himself airs and to act as general manager of the establishment. Really, he should be nothing more than a kind of floor walker—the chief only, as his title implies, among the clerks. His office is, reported that in the United Kingdom the prize among the clerks. His office is, properly speaking, the clearing house for the Department. Its function is merely to distribute the mail, to transmit orders from the head of the Department and his chief against and to learn the mison. For a period of cleven years in the Prince of the Department and his chief against and to learn the mison. chief assistants, and to keep the minor machinery going.

It is manifestly a gross assumption for a chief clerk to act independently of his superiors, or to do more than loyally interpret their wishes, yet there have been many instances in which the chief clerks of the State Department have given orders in the name of the Secretary when the latter either had no knowledge of them or was not informed as to their full significance or effect. In one instance, years ago, a chief clerk actually reversed a decision of the Secretary by means of a bit of juggling that would have succeeded but for its accidental discovery.

When to Bottle Wine.

From the American Wine Press. No definite time can be given for bottling wines. They may remain in casks anywhere from a year and a half to four years or more. The ordinary wines are, of course, to be when in wood, and after that it will begin to at the hotel.

Learned It Since His Election and Sur-prised a Complaining Cardinal. ROME, July 8.—One of the incidents

most spoken of at the time of the last conclave was that which arose out of an attempt which Cardinal Lescot, Archbishop of Bordeaux, made to carry on a conversation in French with Cardinal Sarto.

Cardinal Sarto was unable to answer the French Archbishop, as he did not know one word of French. On discovering this Cardinal Lescot was horrified, and although Cardinal Sarto's election was then almost certain, he went the round of the other Cardinals declaring that such an election was impossible.

Cardinal Sarto was nevertheless elected, and the other day when it was the duty of the Cardinal Archbishop of Bordeaux to present himself before the Pope to give an account of the affairs of his See he went to Rome with many misgivings, fearing that the Pope would remember the incident and receive him in anything but a

cordial manner. Pius X. had remembered the incident, and he had prepared his revenge on the French Cardinal. Cardinal Lescot was received in a manner which lacked nothing in graciousness or cordiality, but the Pope was unable to hide the fact from him that he did not forget what had happened, as with a meaning twinkle in his eye he addressed Cardinal Lescot in perfect French. Since his election Pius X., whose favorite language is the Venetian dialect, has found time to fit himself for his intercourse with French speaking Catholics by learning their language. Among his many other occupations he has managed to devote sufficient time to the study to become absolute

master of the language. It is said that he has learned to speak French more speedily than a foreigner living outside of France has ever been known to do before.

REGULATING THE MISSISSIPPI Major Derby's Task of Pleasing Farmers and Steamboat Men.

St. Paul, Minn., July 22 .- "These dam kickers are worrying me more than yellow fever is worrying the canal board," said Major George McC. Derby, chief of the corps of the United States Engineers, when he had escorted a band of farmers from his office in the Federal Building in this

The Major is not a profane man, but he probably thanked his stars that the noun sounded like an adjective in this case. His is the thankless task of regulating the flow of the Mississippi River. If the Major causes the flow to be increased there are complaints of inundated land. If the flow is decreased, other interests complain of lack of water power. If the river below St. Paul fills its banks the upper river farmers' crops are flooded. If upper river farmers are heeded there is not enough water for navigation at St. Paul. And so

it goes. The recent heavy rainfall, which has filled the huge reservoirs near the headwaters of the Mississippi, has added to the trials of Major Derby. A few days ago the proprietors of a big paper mill, operated at Grand Rapids by water power, were clamoring for more water. Investigation showed that there was a scarcity, and more water was admitted to the stream

and more water was admitted to the stream.
Next morning when Major Derby arrived
at his office he found his desk covered
with letters and telegrams. The one he
opened was from Atlan and read:

"Mississippi raising hell. Farmers
drowned out. Can't you do something?"

At least a hundred others made the same
complaint. Then to reenforce these written
pleas, farmers, merchants, bankers and
country editors hurried to St. Paul. It
was evident that a change in the flow was
necessary, so this was made, only to bring
to the engineer's office equally vigorous to the engineer's office equally vigorous kicks from various industries on the banks

of the stream.

The reservoirs which control the flow The reservoirs which control the how are for several different interests which often conflict. These are: Steamboat navigation below St. Paul; steamboat navigation above St. Paul; logging mills at Minneapolis; mills above Minneapolis; riparian owners on the river, and riparian owners on the reservoirs. It is impossible so to manage the reservoirs as to suit all concerned, because each party ignores entirely the interests of all others.

the interests of all others.

The reservoirs have greatly benefited steamboat navigation. Without the reservoirs the discharge of the river at St. Paul is liable to fall to 1,500 cubic feet a second, as it has in the past, while with the reservoirs the discharge is held throughout the navigation season at or above 4,000 cubic feet.

TREES AND LIGHTNING.

Open Field the Safest Place-Elms and Oaks Most Often Hit.

About the most dangerous place to seek shelter in a thunderstorm is under an oak or elm tree, as was proved again by the experience of a dozen persons in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, only a short time ago. This fact has long been known to scientists, but many persons are killed every year by lightning because of the lack or disregard of this knowledge.

The total annual loss of life by lightning is not known, for complete statistics on the subject have never been kept. A few years ago the United States Weather Bureau attempted something of the kind in a tentative way. Its experts figured out the average number of persons killed by light-

ter from thunderstorms under trees, in door-ways of barns or near chimneys. While no record of the kinds of trees most

in Prospect Park on July 8.

For a period of eleven years in the Principality of Lippe-Detmold exhaustive records were kept of all trees struck by lightning. These showed that trees stalling ning. These showed that trees standing near water seemed to be the most likely to be hit and gave this table of compara-tive danger: Oaks, 100; elms, 77; pines, 33; firs, 10; fir trees in general, 27; beeches, by far the safest of all forest trees, 2.

CORKAGE.

An Old Time Hotel Habit That Has Little Reason to Live To-day.

There is one enduring tradition of the hotel business in the United States, and its outward symbol is the printed line on the country hotel bill "Corkage." At an earlier period, when wine drinking at meals was

period, when wine drinking at meals was less common, it was the custom of hotel patrons to bring their own wines.

As every hotel keeper had, or was supposed to have, wine for sale at a profit, it was to the hotel keeper's interest to discourage the bringing of wines to table by guests, and therefore the practise originated of a charge for corbage, usually one dellar disposed of at the end of the first year. There is a certain time when a wine is at its best which was in excess of the cost of the wine

The effect was to compel wine drinkers go down.

It takes the expert to decide just when a wine has reached its best condition. This he finds out by his sense of taste and smell and sight. If bottled too soon, a wine never loses its green or immature condition: if bottled too late, a wine never develops better, but will usually deteriorate.

The effect was to compel wine drinkers to buy from the hotel. In these days there is little reason why hotel patrons should "bring their own wines," and the fact is that few do so. Though the reason for the line "Corkag:" on hotel bills of fare is passed, the line itself has not.

Keep cool! Toe hot.
I'd rather not.
But I'll tell ye where I'd like to be:
Down on the old farm by the see,
Lying flat
With an old straw hat

With an old straw nat
Shading my eyes, and staring at
The snowdrift clouds on the fields o' blue.
And the gleam o' sunlight shimmering through
The maple leaves, as it used to do:
The sparrows whistling under the hedge And the cowbells clanging over the ledge.
And that woodsy bird—when he played his tune
The hottest days were cool at noon. I tell ye. Joe. I'd like to go. What say? All changed? Another name!

POEMS TORTH BEADING.

Yes, Joe. I know. We grew. No toddling tote say, "Papa!" We grew. No todaing tots say, "Papa" No smiling face Under the porch in the twilight's grace Calls. "Supperi" But the mem'rice live there just the same;

And I fust reckon I've only to shut my eyes to see her beckon. BRUNSWICK, Me. CHARLES POOLS CLEAVES.

David and Jonathan. From the Speaker.

It was not easier to be brave
When Jonathan to David gave
A prince's for a shepherd's kias,
And golden bracelets, chains and rings
And garments such as sons of kings
Wore then to walk where honor is.

It was not easier to be true
And wear, as he, a prince, must do—
Meeting blank wonder or a jeer—
A shepherd's smook, and count it blies
Merely because that smook was his—
David's, his friend's, whose love cost dear. It was not easier to be grave And sleep in lonely den or cave Where lions prowi, where accorpions crawl. When, hunted by his friend's mad father, David risked his own life rather Than take the life of sleeping Saul.

It was not easier to be true
When he once more found Saul and knew
That he might kill him and go free—
To save the man who sought to slay him.
To take his spear and cruse, then pray him
Be friends, calling himself a fice.

Not without effort are friends made: Not without suffering are they kept; Though this is like a friend indeed, For friend to suffer and not heed That now he suffers for his friend; But, when such troubles find an end And Joy is theirs, then, then to need His friend is like a friend indeed.

Oh, often find the time to muse
About the gentle, brave and good!
There is no better way to choose
When nothing waits that should be done:
Yea, let the mind take-flight and run,
Like the 'scaped deer that seeks the wood,
To stories of the brave and good!
T. STURGE MOORE.

Ayoma. From the Japan Weekly Mas. Two hills there are, both green in summer time, One where the sleeping.
After life's weeping,
Peacefully rest.
While the white clouds, like listening angels,
Float over the homes of the Dead.

And quiet it is in this garden in summer time.
For Earth's noise comes not
To this hallowed spot.
Only the trees
Breathe softly their songs and their sighings
To the Blessed who ile saleep.

And many there are, with the fever of Life upon them.
Longing for rest.
For rest seems best
To those who faint
In the lone, long hours of summer time.
But rest comes not, and many there are who weep.

And on the other hill in summer time,
Men groan with pain.
And never again
Will former strength
Come back to those who have fought with the King
of Death.
For cruel is he, to those who defy his strength. And sleepless and long are their nights in summer

time.
But though pain is sad,
The world is glad,
And there is joy
In flower and tree in summer time.
And those who have felt Death's touch
Stretch forth for the hands of Life.

M. K.

From the Westmanster Gasette.
As is well known, the German Emperor and his wife also are fond of repealing that the four Kashould be the housewife's guide. These words are "Kinder, Kieder, Kirche, Rüche." In the English we must substitute C for K. Thus:

Oh, wisely has the Kaiser said Four Cs should rule in housewife's head. A Child to love, a Church for prayer, Fair Cook, and Clothes in good repair.

No Child: then life is dull and long: No Church: then everything goes wan No Cook: and this the husband loat No taste: who likes united. Church: then everything goes wrong: Cook: and this the husband loathes; taste: who likes untidy clothes? PERCY FITZGERALD

Quatrains From the Spanish From the New Orleans Times-Democrat. Think no evil, dearest! Go up like clouds above us And seal the doors of heaven!

Too well you know a heart of wax is mine, O dearest one; You, notwithstanding, gaze on me With those eyes of sun;

That you have lived in my heart
To remember forever I'm doome
The vase which that perfume has
Remains always perfumed! Come with me, dark little girl.
And of a wise man we'll inquire.
Why never burn your lashes long
Over your eyes of fire?

Try to be like to the snow
On the far mountain's height.
That never doth stoop to the plain.
That it may remain white:

Ambition. From the New Orleans Times-Democrat The man without ambition? Hang him, As you would hang a very Turk! No man should live it he's without it.
"What's mine?" To wholly cease from work!

> Another Victim. From the Atlanta Constitution. Satan he tell me Ter stan' my groun'. Den he sen' a airthquake Ter swaller up de town

Ain't he a troublet Always in de way— Projickin' an' projickin' Ter git you ever' day!

Rags.

Dey call me Rags; I s'pose de're right; I ain't dress Dat guy dere wid his fine togs on, he wouldn't His dad runs a policy shop; and my dad played his game. An' wot he done t' my old man I tell ye wuz a shame

Me mudder said afore dad died he earnt two bucks a day. An' dat guy's dad, me mudder sez, got most of my dad's pay. Now dat guy has a house uptown, an' he wouldn't play wid me; An' why it's so, his dad's got dough. An' dat's wot

does It, see? When my pop died, me mudder sez, she went to dat guy's dad.

An' wot he said to help her troo just med me mudder sad.

Dad's funeral cost fifty bucks; now mudder scrubs all day T'git de stuff to pay his Nobs, wot tuk me dad

AWAY. When I git big enuff to shine, I'll git a shiner's box I'll work from daylight down t' dark, an' I'll give mam de rocks. An' dat guy has a house uptown, an' he wouldn't play wid me.

An' why it's so, his dad's got dough. An' dat's wo

I'd go an' slug him in de jaw, but it wouldn't be He'd make a beef, an' call a cop. if I jist mussed He ain't bred right; he wouldn't fight; he's only Me mudder seg when he gits big jist like his dad

mark some day.

I heared him tell her on de quite I'd never be a jay. But dat guy has a house uptown, an' he wouldn' play wid me why it's so, his dad's got dough. An' dat's

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

I have a couple of copies of an old pamphiet that headed: 'Grast Astronomical Dispoveries to the cape of Good Reps.—'First published in New York in Tigs New York 2018 Yoursel of Science.' The pamphiet purports to be an account of observations of the moon. Apparently this paper was written about 1825 and seems to be a fraudulent and sensational story devised by some mischlevous scientist. Can you give me any information about it? is the author known?

The pamphiet for the contraction of the pamphiet purports of the contraction of the contra

The pamphiet is a classic, and the possessor of

a well preserved copy deserves congratulation.
At the time of the publication of this account in
The SUN of Aug. 26-81, 1885, even men of science credited the story, marvelous though it was. It is said that the eminent French astronomer Arago requested the French Academy of Science to send deputation to the Cape to confer with Herschel Yet the querist's discernment is good; the story does seem both sensational and not entirely veracious. In several of the books of reference the ent is made that it was the work of Richard Statement is made that it was the work of richard Adams Locke, then editor of The Sun, and Lewis Gaylord Clark, the editor of the Knickerbocker Magazine. This statement, which contains vital errors, may be run down to the authority of Benton J. Lossing, a historian of recognized inaccuracy. J. Lossing, a historian of recognized inaccuracy. Glark had nothing to do with the story and Locke was not the editor of TEE SUN. The story was rehearsed in detail in TEE SUN of Sept. 3, 1885, in the reminiscences of Benjamin H. Day, the founder and first editor of the paper. Locke wrote the "Moon Hear" without any collaboration and was to get \$300 for it. It proved such a hit that Mr. Day paid him between \$500 and \$600; the author get a turbar innowne by selling lithographs of the scenery further income by selling lithographs of the scenery and animals in the moon. Locke was a man of uncertain habits and did his work on space. In a lapse from sobriety Locke disclosed his authorable of the hoar to a reporter on the Journal of Commerce. That paper had the story in type and was to print it the next morning, but after Locke's revelation the Journal of Commerce published instead a denunciation of the fabrication.

When was the bridge over Broadway as Fulton treet erected and when was it taken down?

J. J. L.

The bridge was commonly known as the Losw bridge from the name of the Alderman who secured the appropriation. It spanned Broadway over the line of Fulton street and at each end was ap-proached by two long flights of stairs erected along the Broadway curb. It was never a popular means of crossing Broadway, even though Kate Fisher, an actress playing "Mazeppa" at one of the theaters, spurred across it on her untained Ukraine steed, not, however, in costume. A judgment of the Supreme Court on July 21, 1868, declared it a public with the statement of the Supreme Court on July 21, 1868, declared it a public than the Aldermen passed on Nov. 9, 1868. ulsance. The Aldermen passed on Nov. 9, 1865. and four days later the Mayor approved, a resolu-tion for its removal, with permission to the Park Commissioners to put it up in Central Park if they chose, which they didn't. Then it was found that there were no funds available for the demolition, but in time the bridge came down. A view of it is preserved in Valentine's Manual for 1868. Its represerved in Valenune's Manual for 1895. Its re-moval was largely due to the efforts of Knox, the hatter, who, when the order for demolition was issued, draped upon the structure a banner with the device: "Hard Knox Killed It."

Please give me some information regarding a trip to Philadelphia by trollay. Where to start from, fare, length of trip, &c. TROLLEY. That is the simplest and most practicable of all long distance trolley trips, for a through system is in operation on a regular schedule of four trains a day, leaving Jersey City at 8:35, 11:35, 2:35 and 6:35.
The car leaving Jersey City at 8:35 goes by way of
Newark, Elizabeth, Westfield, Plainfield, Dunellen, Bound Brook, New Brunswick and Milltown Junction to Trenton, where it is due at 2 o'clock. From tion to Trenton, where it is due at 2 o'clock. From Trenton three routes are open. One is by boat down the river, and by this route the sum of the fares is \$1.10. From New York to Trenton is 80 cents, or \$1.50 return ticket. By all trolley from Philadelphia by way of Bristol, or by remaining on the Jersey aide go by way of Burlington to Camden. For this section of the trip the fare is 50 cents and the time is from two to three hours. A very pleasant excursion, the approaches to Philadelphia being peculiarly attractive—on the return trip.

How many continents are recognized in the world? Are North America and South America recognized as one or as two continents?

J. LAMPEL. Six: Europe, Asia and Africa of the old world, North and South America of the new world, and Australia of a world yet more newly found. The two Americas have long been recognized as two continents. Australia has won its place more slowly; at first it was listed as the largest of islands, but it bulks so big as to entitle it to admissi the continent class. The current school geogra-phies have changed all this to accord with the phies have changed all this to accord with the principles of the new education, which seems to consist in learning the same old things after all, but under new names. Continents have now given place to "grand divisions of land masses." These are the Eastern, comprising Europe, Asia and Africa; the Western, comprising the three Americas; and the Australian. The most recent discoveries would indicate a grand division of the Antarctic as well.

I noticed with reference to the peace negotiations the word as "same as identica." That to see how the definition this given is applicable, for in the papers we find "The President's identic note," used apparently without reference to any other matter. Is there not some other definition for the word? E. J. Van ALSTINE.

science to have a vocabulary of its own, an identic note is one which is sent in the same language to each of several persons addressed. The reference note on some other subject, but it refers to a sameness with the same note sent to some other address. The best usage among diplomatists requires that an identic note should incorporate some statement of the fact, such as "We are addressing A and B

Please give the date on which each of the Southern States passed an ordinance of secession in 1861, and also the date of the passage of an act of Congress which readmitted each into the Union Charles L. Harmon.

South Carolina seceded Dec. 2, 1860; Mississippi Jan. 9, 1861; Alabama, Jan. 11; Florida, Jan. 11; Georgia, Jan. 19; Louisiana, Jan. 26; Texas, Feb. 1; Virginia, April 17; Arkansas, May 6; North Carolina, May 20, and Tennessee, June 8, In 1868 Congress readmitted Arkansas by an act of June 22, and three days later readmitted Georgia, North Carotine South Carolina Florida Alabama and Louisiana In 1870 Virginia, Mississippi and Texas were read-mitted, in January, February and March respect Tennessee, by accepting the Fourteenth

Advise me as to the derivation of the name Ellis applied to Ellis Island, whereon the immigration

as applied to Ellis Islan buildings are located. The island was at first known as Oyster Island. The earliest record in which we find the name Ellis applied is in the following announcement in the New York Packet for Jan. 20, 1785: 'To be sold by Samuel Ellis, No. 1 Greenwich street, at the North River, near the 'Bear Market,' that pleasant situated island, called Oyster (Ellis's) Island, lying in York
Bay, near Powles Hook." This would suggest the name as then in alternative use and derived from the family name of the ve ndor on that trans action. In 1808 the island was bought by the United States for \$10,000 and Fort Gibson was erected

Are there in New York any public bathing places for women? An inmate of a house where there is one bath for twenty boarders will be very grateful for the information. GWENTTH VAUGHN. In addition to the floating bathhouses in the two rivers which set apart certain hours for women, there are several permanent bathhouses free to the public. There is one in Rivington street near Goerck, one on Allen street near Rivington, one on East 100th atreet near Second avenue, another o West Forty-first street near Ninth avenue. The new additions to this department of public comfort are on West Eightleth street near West End avenue, East Seventy-sixth street near John Jay Park, 538 East Eleventh street, and Avenue A and Twenty-third street.

Let me know if the heart is entirely on the left side. If it is not, please tell me the exact location.
S. Nussbaum.

In a general sense it may be said that the heart ies within the ribs and on the left side, but not a sure enough thing to gamble on. Cases are on record of misplacements of the organ. Of the heart on the right side, cases were recorded in Rome in 1643, in Paris in 1650 and in London in 1694; the misplacement exists in some instances with re-lation to the heart only, in others all the visceral organs are shifted from left to right. Some years aro a living instance of this dexlocardia exhibited himself in New York and other centers of medical

Men I git big I'll pay de rent. I won't let mudder scrub;

I'll dress her up an ahe'll look fine—she shan't go near a tub.

De doc told mam me head is shaped to make a line common use?

Kindly advise me if there is a book published giving prefixes, roots and synonyms? If not, what is the best publication to assist one in arriving that is the best publication of a word containing any of the many prefixes that appear on so many of the words in common use?

JAMES R. H. WAGNER.

So far as concerns prefixes and derivations no better suggestion can be offered than Webster's Dictionary for all practical purposes. Dean Trench On the Study of Words" will be found useful and entertaining. For synonyms the field is well covered by Fernald's "Synonyms and Antonyms"

LA VICOMTESSE. History of a Young Married Couple of

the Eighteenth Century. Paris, July 10 .- In the career of the famous Manie, July 10.—In the career of the famous Mms. Du Barry there is one incident to which little attention has been given. In a book entitled "La Vicomtesse Adolphe et les Du Barry," by Marius Tallon—only 300 coptes were printed—is presented a picture of the immense power wielded by Mms. Du Barry, in France in the eighteenth century.

a life of furious dissipation. He was a gambler and débauché. His reputation had pre-

ceded him. In spite of it, through the aid of powerful patrons, he secured profitable contracts for supplying provisions to the army and navy. His good fortune culminated when he became the brother-in-law of Mme. Du Barry, the mistress of Louis 1V Jean Du Barry was surnamed "Le Roué." To gain the title in French society of that period certain characteristics or qualities were necessary. Primarily one must have had education and have been of noble birth. A bourgeois could never aspire to the title. A "roue" was a man of alert intellect, a seducer of women, an intriguant, a sambler, a debtor who never liquidated and one who had been imprisoned one or more times for moral deviations. Those who generally acquired the designation were either Counts, Marquises or Dukes. Du Barry had such exceptional fame in the order that he was called "Le Grand Roué," to distinguish him from the rank and file.

He was the father of one legitimate son,

the Vicomte Adolphe du Barry. He had been a page at Court and was a great favorite of Louis XV. He was so amiable and obliging that he escaped the general hatred of which the other members of the clan Du Barry were the object. One vice, a paternal inheritance, and a violent death. Just previous to his marriage with the beautiful and captivating Mile. de Tournon he was made a Colonel of cavalry.

Never was the nuptial contract of a subject

of a King of France witnessed by such an illustrious array of signatories: Louis XV...

the Dauphin and Marie Antoinette, the fu-ture Kings, Louis XVIII. and Charles L. the latter's wife and the three daughters of Louis AV. Mme. Du Barry settled upon the youthful couple an annual income of 200,000 francs, to say nothing of an immense sum given them by their aunt's lover-the King. The marriage took place on the 19th of July, 1778. Six months later the eyes of the bride were dimmed and swollen with weeping. She had discovered that the Vicomte, her husband, was not much better than the "roue," his father. In the emergency she sought counsel of her aunt by marriage—Mme. Du Barry. She asked of her what she should do to retain the affection of the Vicomte. The experienced woman told her there were scores of different ways, not one resembling the other. She pointed out that some men admired modesty in women; others preferred admired modesty in women; others preferred aggressiveness or boldness; many valued success with women only through obstacle to possession. She would advise temporary separation from the Vicomte. "But," replied the bride, "I love him very much, and suppose I should leave him and he wished to ask me a question?" Mme. Du Barry saw it was useless to combat such innocence and nalvete, so she sent for her brother-in-law, the "roue." To him she gave a sum of money, telling him to employ it to induce a certain Mile. Junisson—one of the causes of the marital infelicity—to transfer her "affections" from the son to the father. In this he was successful. This brought the Vicomte to Mme. Du Barry to complain of the paternal treachery. She availed of the occasion to reproach the youthful husband for the manper in which he was neglecting his beautiful bride. He promised amendment; nevertheless he continued to neglect her. She wept, as many others had reason to weep over the turpitude of the young scamp.

Louis XV. died on the 4th of May, 1774. There was an immediate scattering of the Du Barry clan. Mme. Du Barry was forcibly refered to the Abbaye du Pont-aux-Dames, wifile the Vicomte and Vicomtesse Adolphe sought refuge at Aix-la-Chapeile, whence a year later the Vicomtesse came to Paris, ostensibly to purchase clothing, but in reality to escape from her husband and return to her parents. No society, no friends, no amusement could interrupt the Vicomte's devotion to the gaming table. In a single night's play he lost 300,000 francs.

On the coming of the Vicomte to Pagis he learned of his wife's desertion. This did not suit his purpose, so he appealed to his father, the "roue," to bring about a recordilation. In this the latter was as successful a he usually was in matters which required tact and skill. The young couple were required. The husband condoned the desertion of his wife, while she employed all of her fascinations to make the ppudou of fetes and parties of pleasure. It was the joyous life of those who in the gayest c aggressiveness or boldness; many valued success with women only through obstacle

A year later a son was born to the young couple. The infant survived but a few weeks. This was a great misfortune. The Vicomte, to forget the loss, plunged furiously into his old passion for play, while for the same reason the Vicomtesse rushed blindly into questionable dissipations.

At this time the Vicomte introduced to his wife one of his gambling acquaintances, an Irish gentleman by the name of Rice, very handsome and accomplished. An intimacy was quickly established between him and the Vicomtesse. She never went out but he was in her company. When play was absorbing the attention of the Vicomte, Rice deserted him and came to solace the wife—young, beautiful and neglected.

The Vicomte, after losing a great amount of money at play, determined to travel. With his wife and the inseparable Rice he first went to Spa and thence to Bath, England. There they leased a large house, entertained lavishly and gave evidence of having unlimited resources. The Vicomte was lucky with cards. He opened a faro bank, then prohibited in England, but which was conducted with such secrecy in his house that the authorities never detected it.

It was in the turmoil of this strenuous life of vast expenditure and furious play that there arose a quarrel between Rice and the Vicomte that had a tragic ending.

One evening when the Vicomtesse was entertaining a large company her restlessness and nervousness attracted general attention. In answer to inquiries she complained of a headache. To account for the absence of her husband and Rice, she said the former was slightly ill and that the latter was caring for him. Twenty times during the evening she disappeared at intervals, leaving it to her sister to entertain her guests. The next morning a rumor was in circulation that a duel between Rice and the Vicomte had taken place, that the former had been dangerously wounded and the latter killed. News of the occurrence quickly circulated. Sympathetic friends, knowing that the Vicomtesse

morning a rumor was in circulation that a duel between Rice and the Vicomte had taken place, that the former had been dangerously wounded and the latter killed. News of the occurrence quickly circulated. Sympathetic friends, knowing that the Vicomtesse was a foreigner without experience, and ignorant of the language of the country, hurried to offer their services. She could give them no delinite information. All she could tell was that during the evening she had gone into the dining room with Rice and her husband. Without warning they had left her and passed out of the house. She had hurried after, calling them to stop; but they had given no heed to her summons, and had disappeared suddenly in the darkness. This was at 2 o'clock in the morning. In following the two men she had lost her way. The servants, noticing her absence, had gone in search of her and found her in a fainting condition at the base of a wall.

An English gentleman, a friend of Rice, hearing that the latter had been taken, dangerously wounded, to a hotel, hastened there to express his sympathy. To him Rice said in explanation of the affair that he was remonstrating with the Vicomte in regard to his terrible profanity when the latter took offense, and in the dispute that followed he called Rice a liar. A duel to the death was immediately arranged. A Mr. Toole and a Mr. Rogers were mutually agreed upon as seconds, and accompanied by a surgeon the belligerents proceeded to the outskirts of the town. They waited four hours for the break of day. At daylight the Vicomte became impatient and summoned Rice to go upon the ground. The former fired first and wounded his adversary in the thigh. The latter fired in turn; mortally wounding the Vicomte by a shot through the breast. Thereupon Rice advanced, sword in hand, to despatch him, when the Vicomtesse had despatched messengers in every direction in the endeavor to secure accurate news of the affair. She soon learned that her husband had been killed and Rice perhaps mortally wounded. Fortunately the Vic

place on the 18th of November, 1773. For twenty-four hours the body of the Vicombe remained at the foot of a hill at Claverton. au object of curiosity to a multitude of vici-tors. He was buried two days later. At the present time a temberone may be seen in the cometery at Bathampton hearing this in-scription:

lere rest the remains of John Baptiste, Viscount du Barry.
Obit 18 November, 1778. Paris in 1756. From adolescence he had led

Here rest the remains of John Baptiste, Viscound Obti is November, 1778.

Rice recovered from his wound. He is described as being a tail, powerfully built man, caustic and reticent, gambling always and fighting frequently. He had been principal in several duels from which he had always emerged the victor. Like most professional duellists, he was absolutely fearless. He was more devoted to play than to women; consequently the report that his relations with the Vicomtesse had been the cause of the encounter with her husband was never confirmed.

When the Vicomtesse had returned to France and the estate of her husband had been settled she found herself the possessor of an annual income of one hundred and seventy thousand francs. From this may be inferred the immense amount of money which had been bestowed upon her husband by Louis XV. In five years he had lost fortunes at play. The Vicomtesse, a widow without children, still young, more beautiful than ever, it might be supposed would have been content to pass the rest of her days in tranquillity, happy and respected, and shove all, grateful to those who had so amply endowed her with worldly goods. Quits the contrary. Assoon as she was secure in the enjoyment of the immense income which was herse hastened to discard the light mourning she was wearing, although only ten months had elapsed since the fatal affair at Bath. She reappeared in society, attended balls and parties and was conspicuous at Court.

In March, 1872, she married a cousin, the Marquis de Clavyson. She had retained the money and jewels that had come to her from the Du Barrys. Everything else that recalled connection with that (to her) executated race she repudiated. She revoled in her new found happiness was of short duration. Nine months after her second marriage she died.

APARTMENT HOUSE NAMES.

APARTMENT HOUSE NAMES. No Easy Task to Find Them-Saints Furnish Many Good Ones.

"There used to be a story to the effect that George M. Pullman allowed one of his daughters \$10,000 a year for naming palace cars," said a New York architect. Nearly every one who heard the story supposed Miss Pullman had a sinecure, and that the salary was merely the vehicle chosen by her father to convey an annual present to her. But if she did find names for the thousands of cars that the Pullman company built she earned her money.

Before I had been called upon to find name for a new apartment hotel I had never dreamed what a hard job it is.

"Of course, the car names are not so important nor so difficult to find, for all the cars are numbered as well as named, and the name is chiefly ornamental. No one is compelled to remember it, and travelers are not likely to complain if they find themselves assigned to cars the names of which are not euphonious.

"But when it comes to naming an apartment house or a hotel it is different. The name ought to be short, musical, euphonious, easily spelled, easily remembered, not commonplace, nor yet wholly unknown. For the same reason that s man should never name a child for any one who is still alive a hotel would better not be named for any popular hero of the hour.

"You haven't any idea how hard it is to find a name for a hotel, and it is still harder to find a name for a high class apartment house. Just try to think of a name you would like to see carved in stone over the entrance to a family hotel you were to own or manage. You might use your own name if it isn't Jones or Smith or if own name if it isn't Jones or Smith or if you didn't bring it from Russia or Hungary with you. But is your own name well knough known to be easily remembered? Would it add anything to the attractiveness of the house to a stranger? Is it easily pronounced and spelled? All these things and more are required.

easily pronounced and spelled? All these things and more are required.

"The name must never have been connected with any unfortunate event. It must not be historically offensive to any race, nation or creed. It must not have any hoodoo associations.

"These are among the reasons so many houses are named after saints. The religious prejudices of few people are strong enough to make them resentful against a holy man or woman of another creed, and besides, few people know enough of saintly biography to be conversant with the deeds of those who have been canonized. The names of sainted women are more desirable

names of sainted women are more desirable than those of sainted men, on the general principle that women are more interesting to more people than men.
"I remember the first time I was called upon to find a name for a big apartment house in a fashionable part of New York.

house in a fashionable part of New York. My firm received the contract and the owner added the stipulation that we should find a name. I had no idea what a task it would be, so we didn't ask any additional compensation. After a general plan of the building had been outlined, we all set to work to find a name.

"Then I tried a lot of Indian names, but I found that all that were not already attached to hotels were unsuitable for some other reason. I went into mythology and struck the same snag. Then I tried the names of cities, counties, places, monarchs, statesmen, ancient and modern, but they statesmen, ancient and modern, were all in use or unavailable. was forced to try the saints, and with the aid of a public library I found more names than New York could use in many a year."

THE INCLINED ELEVATOR. Some of the Novel Uses to Which the Moving

Stairway Has Been Put. The latest application of the inclined elevator, more commonly known as the moving stairway, is found in a freight elevator for carrying trunks, mailbags and boxes between steamers and wharves. This elevator, which is practically a gangplank and can be shifted about, contains within itself the entire apparatus, including the electric motor.

Its floor, instead of being composed of planks, is a movable platform. There are only four such elevators now in

use in the world, and these are all at Dover, England. Steamship men at this port are considering its use here.

Another use of the inclined elevator is in stores, from basement to sidewalk. On it men with hand trucks and with rolling

men with hand trucks and with rolling boxes or baskets are carried, as well as merchandise.

Another novel use for the inclined elevator has been found in England, at seaside resorts on its southern coast. Here, in many places, the beach runs from high bluffs, from which visitors must descend by stairs to reach the shore. At a number of these places inclined elevators have been installed.

STRAWBERRIES FOR RHEUMATISM Despite the Tradition, Some Say That They Are Curative.

That strawberries are injurious to rheu matic persons is as old a tradition as that tomatoes (love apples) are conducive to love. But against science no tradition is safe. It is now asserted that the strawberry is the "real thing" in food for rheumatics. Linneus, it is said, kept himself free from rheumatism by eating strawberries. Fontenelli, another naturalist, attributed his longevity to strawberries. He resorted to them as a medicine and would frequently say: "If I can but reach the season of strawberries!"

Borheave is said to have classed the strawberry with the principal red fruit remedies containing iron as well as phosphorous, salt, sulfur and sugar.
It has long been a tradition that the chief demand for horse chestnuts has come from persons who believe in their efficacy as a cure for rheumatism, or at least a pal-liative in rheumatic affections. Straw-berries have heretofore been barred, but if they have all the merits now claimed for them, or indeed any of the merits, the bars will be down and will stay down per-

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A HUSBAND AS THE PRIZE.

Strange Contests in Which the Participants Were Women. From Tit-Bits.

The joint birthday of King Carlos of Portugal and his consort was celebrated at a vil-lage near Braga in a novel way. A handsome young farmer named Coelhe, for whom several local beauties had long sighed in vain, letermined to sacrifice his freedom by offering himself as a prize to her who should be

Seven handsome peasant girls appeared at the starting post, riding barebacked on bullocks with decorated horns and tails. the distance had been traversed the favorite was thrown and displayed her chagrin by selzing the tail of the second bullock in an endeavor to impede a rival's progress. This resulted in an unpopular competitor coming in first, whereat the onlookers were so disgusted that they ducked the judge in

a pond.

New Brunswick was the scene, four years

since, of a bicycle race, over a course of two miles, between a couple of girls who were rivals for the affections of an eligible swain. The prize himself, with a parson by his side, took his stand at the winning post, and no sooner had the winner, Miss Nellie Donnelly, passed the goal than the ceremony was per-formed, and the newly married couple left the ground amid the acclamations of the large concourse that had witnessed the contest. To run to a point some hundred yards distant, there to change dresses for others laid in readiness on the ground, and to return to the starting point was the trial under-taken last year at Brussels by some half dozon women to decide which should wed a man who had offered himself as a prize to the

unconcernedly, for she was aware that the aleeves of the dresses ilaid out for her rivals had been sewn up. The confusion consequent on this enabled her to win the race and the prize, who, it is more than likely, was well aware of the ruse. The keeper of a Havre restaurant some eight years back offered himself as a prize to be run for in an obstacle race by young women. Here, too, suspicion pointed to the result having been previously arranged, for the last difficulty to be overcome consisted of wriggling between two bars so close together that none but the slimmest. sould pass. Six out of seven competitors were thus put out of the race, which was

winner. On the word being given, one at

once dropped to the rear and jogged on quite

with that wily man's intention. The first prize in a cookery competition held at Vienna in the early young man, the owner of a pork butcher's establishment, in whose declared opinion good household management was an indispensable necessity in married life. ore or more spinsters and widows displayed their culinary skill, that of a professional cook being accounted worthiest of the prize The young man, however, stultified the de

won by a wisp of a girl, who, negotiating the narrow space with little trouble, car-

ried off Boniface, in accordance, probably,

cision of the judges by eloping with the prettiest of the competitors.

Equally perfidious was the conduct of a young Liverpudlian who some years back offered his hand and fortune as first prize for a sack race, over fifty yards, to be competed for by girls under 25 years of age. At the goal he stood ready to surrender him-self to the winner, but when he recognized in the leader a gaunt woman of notorious temper his courage failed him and he fled. The balked woman threatened both law proceedings and personal chastisement, but was at length mollified by sufficient money to set her up in business

Sexton Mistook the Day.

From the St. Albans Messenger.
The inhabitants of Middlesex were alarmed this morning by the ringing of the church bell. Leav-ing their work they selzed pails and started, think-ing that an alarm of fire was being rung. Investigation proved that the sexton had mistaken the day and supposed he was ringing the bell for the Sunday morning service. sed he was ringing the bell for the